[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 6th December, 1881.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* of the 30th November says that when Bosnia and Herzegovina were under Turkish rule, the people in those provinces complained to the European powers that they laboured under many disabilities and had not even full religious liberty. Their complaints gradually succeeded in stirring religious animosity in the minds of the European powers against the Turks, and Russia declared a war against Turkey. Even those European powers that were friends of the Porte and were acquainted with the real state of things stood aloof and did not speak a word in its favour. Bosnia and Herzegovina desired that they should be made independent, but by the treaty of Berlin those provinces were made over to Austria. The people in those provinces are not satisfied with Austrian rule. It appears from a late issue of the *Pioneer* that a

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memorial has been submitted by the Bosnians to Russia. The memorialists bitterly complain that heavy taxes are levied from them, that they are not allowed to publish newspapers and books in their own language, that they are compelled to learn German, and Catholic priests compel them to construct churches for the performance of those religious rites and ceremonies which are contrary to their own belief. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has published a Constantinople telegram dated the 26th November, which shows that the inhabitants of Katharo have rebelled because of the attempt of the Austrian Government to press them into military service against their will. Why do not the European powers that made over the two provinces in question to Austria take her to task for her oppression? If they do not now interfere on behalf of the Bosnians and Herzegovinians, we would be obliged to say that it was simply their religious prejudice that prompted them to wrest those provinces from the Sultan. It was a false pretext on their part that they wanted to grant religious liberty to the Bosnians and Herzegovinians. A goat was, as it were, rescued from the claws of a wolf only to be made over to a butcher. We confess that there are defects in the Turkish administration and that at all events it is not so good as that of the other Europeans powers; but we regret to say that in the case of Turkey a mountain is made out of a mole-hill, while the faults of the other powers are entirely overlooked.

Circulation, 200 copies.

The cruelties exercised by the French on the Musalmans in Tunis.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 29th November says that during the past few years the Russians greatly oppressed the Musalmans. Now the French have taken to oppress them. France has declared an unjust war against a Muhammadan state, and her officers engaged in the war treat those men, who show opposition, with cruelty. An Arab lately killed a Frenchman. When the French commanding officer asked the Arab why he had killed him, he replied that he had carried out the orders of his Prophet. The officer said that

he lied, and that the Prophet had given no such order. The Arab again replied that his act was in accordance with the orders of the Prophet. On this the French officer ordered the Arab to be buried alive with the body of the deceased. Nothing could be more inhuman than this.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The admission of natives to Parliament.

The *Panjabi Akhbár* of the 26th November refers to the article that appeared in the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, of the 22nd November about the admission of Raja Rampal Singh of Oudh to Parliament (*vide* the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 29th November, 1881, page 685), and remarks that it is unjust to exclude natives from Parliament. When every county in the United Kingdom has its representatives in that assembly, it is surprising that 25 millions of Indians should not have a single representative. If the Government looks upon the natives and Englishmen with an eye of equality, it should bestow all the rights and privileges which the latter enjoy upon the former. It is not right to say that the natives are not yet intellectually fit for admission to Parliament. The correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* has mentioned the names of several natives who are quite fit. Even supposing that they are unfit, the Government itself is to blame for this. When it has practically excluded them from the Civil Service by reducing the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service examinations, and does not admit them to Parliament, they have no incentive to acquire higher education.

The *Umm-al-Tawarikh*, a vernacular book published by the editor of the *Delhi Punch*, Lahore.

The same paper of the 23rd November (received on the 30th idem), in regard to the complaint made by a correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* that the book, called the *Umm-al-Tawarikh*, which has been published by Munshi Husain Ali, the editor of the *Delhi Punch*, remarks that the book is a kind of dictionary. It contains words and phrases which express numbers from

1 to 2,000 according to the *Abjad* alphabet. If it is regarded as an obscene book, every dictionary may be regarded as such. (The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* of the 29th November expresses the same opinion and states that the correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* who condemns the book as an obscene one bears ill-will against the author and has brought the charge against him through spite.)

Circulation, 715 copies.

The education of native chiefs.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 1st December says that it appears from the report on the working of the Mayo College read out by the Principal on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's late visit to that institution that the chiefs, whose sons are receiving education at the college, send for them at any time they please and again send them back to the college at any time they please. The Principal complained that this practice greatly interfered with their education. Lord Ripon in his address urged upon the chiefs the importance of giving education to their sons. About a hundred years have elapsed since the establishment of British rule in this country, but it is to be regretted that the native chiefs have not yet learnt to appreciate knowledge. In all the civilized countries in the world the higher the rank and position of a man, the more complete is his education. But in India the higher classes entirely neglect their education. We wish that the Viceroy's speech may bear fruit.

His Excellency the Viceroy's late tour.

The same paper of the 2nd December says that His Excellency the Viceroy's late tour was very successful. A cordial welcome was accorded to him wherever he went. He has won the affections of the native chiefs and the people with whom he came in contact by his courtesy. He is possessed of all those qualities which are essential in a Viceroy. The improvement of the condition and status of municipal committees and the spread of English education among the native chiefs are the two great wants of India at the present moment, and on both of these matters he laid great stress in his speeches during his late tour.

Circulation, 517 copies.

A. Brandreth, Esq., C.S., Officiating Judge of the Panjáb Chief Court.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 1st December says that it is rumoured that Mr. A. Brandreth is about to retire from the public service. The news has been received by the natives throughout the Panjáb, especially in those districts in which he has served, with a feeling of profound regret. He is one of those few civilians who take a deep interest in promoting the welfare of the natives. Since the introduction of the competitive system the civilians who have come out to this country are not generally of high birth, and consequently, when the natives now come across a civilian of high birth, who shows kindness to them, they regard him as a perfect godsend. Mr. Brandreth's good acts have greatly contributed to the popularity of British rule in the province. As he is still physically quite fit for work, the question is what has induced him to tender his resignation. It is generally believed that the cause of his retirement is that his claims for promotion have often been overlooked. His juniors are outstripping him; men who served under him as his assistants have been appointed Financial Commissioners. The disregard of the claims of officers like Mr. Brandreth leads the natives to imagine that the Government does not like to appoint them to high posts because of their exhibiting such sympathy with the natives. The news of the approaching retirement of Mr. Brandreth has reminded the Panjábis of the retirement of Mr. Prinsep and the Lahoris of the transfer of Major Nisbet from Lahore. The Panjabis would be very thankful to Government if it gave him promotion, and thus induced him to withdraw his resignation.

Circulation. 900 copies

Commissions appointed in the Panjáb to make enquiries in suits.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot) of the 28th November (received on the 4th December) bitterly complains that the men who are appointed commissioners to make enquiries in suits are very corrupt and largely extort bribes from suitors, and that some officers are believed to be so much under the influence of their favourite commissioners

that they give decrees or dismiss suits in accordance with the wishes of the latter. There is an order of the Lahore Chief Court to the effect that no man should be appointed a commissioner more than twice in a month, but this order is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Naib-tahsildárs in the Panjáb.

The same paper states that civil work in the Panjáb is largely on the increase, and that therefore there is reason to think that ere long two munsifs will have to be appointed in each large tahsíl. There are already two munsifs at Sialkot. In our opinion, instead of appointing new munsifs, it would be more economical to raise the pay of naib-tahsíldars from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and to invest them with power to hear and decide civil suits up to the value of Rs. 50. They have at present very little work to do. If they are not invested with powers of naib-munsif, they should be again invested with the full powers of naib-tahsíldar, as was the case formerly, in order that they may be able to give material help to the tahsíldar. If it is not thought wise to bestow again the full powers of naib-tahsíldars on them, they should be required to work as *peshkars* or readers to tahsíldars. This measure recommends itself on economical grounds, because in that case the services of judicial muharrirs at tahsíls might be dispensed with.

The hearing of suits by officers on tour in the Panjáb.

The same paper says that when the European officers go on tour in the cold weather, they should so fix the dates of the hearing of suits that the houses of the persons whose cases are to be heard on any day may not be situated more than ten or twelve miles from their camp on that day. Suitors are at present sometimes summoned by an officer to attend his court when his camp is about fifty or a hundred miles from their houses. It is obviously very inconvenient for them to have to travel such long distances in the cold weather. If it rains at the time and they are unable to secure lodgings near the officer's camp, the trouble and inconvenience to which they are exposed from the

inclemency of the weather may be better imagined than described. We hope that the Commissioners and Sessions Judges will take this matter into consideration.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The native *hakíms* and *vaids.*

The *Kavivachan Sudha* of the 21st November refers to the construction of railroads, the laying of telegraphic wires, and the establishment of charitable dispensaries in large towns, and remarks that the people ought to be very thankful to the Government for this, but regrets to state that no arrangements have yet been made for the treatment of sick persons in small villages. They are entirely at the mercy of ignorant *hakíms* and *vaids.* The Government should make some arrangements for their treatment. Moreover, no *hakím* or *vaid* should be allowed to practice until he has passed an examination prescribed by Government. A board of examiners, consisting of some able *hakíms* and *vaids*, should be established at the head-quarters of each district to examine the candidates. Each local board should be placed under the control of the Civil Surgeon of the district. A class for the instruction of *hakíms* and *vaids* should be also opened at the medical schools.

Circulation, 420 copies.

The cold-weather tours of European officers.

The *Árya Darpan* for September (received on the 1st December) states that a high European officer of the North-Western Provinces has said that hardly 40 per cent. of the officers go on tour in the cold weather. In our opinion very few officers perform their tours in the way they ought to do. Most of them only think of shooting or enjoying themselves, and do not care to enquire into the condition of the people, to examine the papers of the patwáris, to see whether the tahsíldars and munsifs do their work properly, &c. They are inaccessible to the people, and if any person ventures to approach them, they put on such an angry look that he has not the courage to speak a word to them. They do not pay for the articles supplied to their camps. Can any good be derived from such tours?

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 29th November publishes an article in which the writer, referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's late tour, remarks that he has visited places of which he has read in books or heard from travellers, delivered speeches and enjoyed feasts, but that he has not enquired into the condition of the people. Such tours are of no earthly use.

His Excellency the Viceroy's tour.

Circulation, 225 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* of the 26th November publishes a communicated article on the same subject. The writer observes that probably these darbars are held only to impress the natives with an idea of the power of the British Government. They entail great expenditure on the native chiefs, but no good accrues from them to the country.

The same.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad) of the 28th November in its local news column complains that the shopkeepers at Moradabad charge a discount at the rate of one *pice* a rupee on rupees bearing the figure of King William IV., even though they are of full weight. As regards the charging of discount on coins that have lost in weight beyond a certain limit, the *Naiyar* remarks that it is the electro-platers who take off a little silver from the coins by means of *aquafortis*. In order to put a stop to the evil, the Government should call upon the electro-platers to execute bonds to refrain from the practice. (The *Ain-al-Akhbár* of Moradabad also complains of the charging of discount by shopkeepers on coins bearing the figure of King William IV.)

The discount charged on rupees bearing the figure of King William IV. at Moradabad.

The *Akhbar-i-Ám* continues to publish articles, communicated by its Patiala correspondent, condemning the administration of the Council of Regency at Patiala. The attacks of the writer are chiefly directed against the President

The *Akhbar-i-Ám* and the Council of Regency at Patiala.

of the Council. In an article published in the issue of the 30th November the writer states that some time ago the son of the President entered the palace in which the widows of the late Maharaja live. When he had passed two or three guards an alarm was raised, but the guards allowed him to escape. The Council has lately seized a man and given out that this is a mad man, and that it was he who entered the palace. Is it conceivable that a mad man could have entered the palace, every door of which is well guarded, and been able to make his escape when the alarm was raised? Did any mad man ever enter the palace when the late Maharaja was alive? If the late Maharaja were alive or the present Maharaja had come of age, there is no doubt that he would have flayed alive both the wretch who has committed the outrage and his father.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1881.	1881.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	Novr. 28th & 2nd Decr.	Decr. 1st & 5th respectively.	...
2	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwaja Yusuf Ali,	„ 27th ...	„ 1st ...	225 copies.
3	*Ain-al-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ashraf Ali ...	„ 23rd & 30th	„ 2nd ...	64 „
4	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	„ 30th ...	„ 4th ...	1,700 „
5	*Akhbár-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	Decr. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	80 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Tamannái,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	„ „ ...	„ 6th ...	125 „
7	*Akmal-al-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhr-al-din ...	Novr. 29th ...	„ 3rd ...	80 „
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ...	„ 29th & 3rd Decr.	„ 1st & 4th respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand ...	Decr. 1st ...	„ 4th ...	51 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	Novr. 26th ...	„ „ ...	135 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-English.	Ditto ...	Mir Nisár Ali ...	„ 29th ...	„ 3rd ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Anwar-al-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur ...	„ 24th ...	„ 2nd ...	125 copies.
13	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Sháhjahán-pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ...	Bakhtawar Singh...	For Sept. & Octr.	„ 1st ...	420 „
14	*Ashraf-al-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ...	Decr. 1st ...	„ 4th ...	100 „
15	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* ...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	Novr. 26th ...	„ 1st ...	225 „
16	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandri,*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 28th ...	„ „ ...	410 „
17	*Delhi Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Husain Ali ...	„ 16th & 23rd	„ 2nd ...	225 „

18	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	„ 30th ...	„ 6th ...	300 „
19	*Gwalior Gazette* ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	... ...	„ 27th ...	„ 2nd ...	...
20	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad ...	„ 30th & 3rd Decr.	„ 3rd & 5th respectively.	188 „
21	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Rae Ganeshi Lal ...	Decr. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	50 „
22	*Karnamah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	Novr. 28th ...	„ 1st ...	250 „
23	*Kashi Patrika* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Baleshwar Prasad...	Decr. 2nd ...	„ 4th ...	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
24	*Kavi Vachan Sudha,*	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Chintamani Rao ...	Novr. 21st ...	Novr. 30th ...	350 „
25	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Hasan ...	Decr. 1st ...	Decr. 4th ...	90 „
26	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain ...	„ „ ...	„ 3rd ...	...
27	*Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khairati Lal ...	Novr. 30th ...	„ „ ...	20 „
28	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,*	Gujranwála.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lal ...	„ „ ...	„ 4th ...	600 „
29	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali ...	„ 30th & 3rd Decr.	„ 2nd & 5th respectively.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
30	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamil-ál-din ...	„ 30th ...	„ 6th ...	365 copies.
31	*Marwar Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Das ...	„ 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	100 „
32	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ghulam Muhammad	„ 29th ...	„ 1st ...	200 „
33	*Mihir-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhib-ul-lah ...	„ 30th ...	„ 4th ...	90 „
34	*Mirat-al-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Krishn Narain ...	„ 29th ...	„ 1st ...	245 „
35	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	„ 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	250 „
36	*Mumba-al-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal ...	„ 30th ...	„ 3rd ...	20 „
37	*Mutla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nabi Baksh ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	32 „
38	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjid Ali ...	„ 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	120 „
39	*Najmul Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ruh-al-lah Khan ...	Decr 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	200 „
40	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamna Das ...	Novr. 30th ...	„ „ ...	325 „
41	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiana,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	Decr. 1st ...	„ 4th ...	700 „

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1881.	1881.	
42	*Nur-al-Absár* ...	Allahabad,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal ...	Decr. 1st ...	Decr 5th ...	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
43	*Núr-al-Anwar* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 3rd ...	„ 3rd ...	337 „
44	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasad ...	Novr. 30th to 6th Decr.	Novr. 30th to 6th Decr.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
45	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjad Husain ...	„ 29th ...	Decr. 3rd ...	600 copies.
46	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azim ..	„ 23rd, 26th, & 30th, & 4th Decr.	Novr. 30th, 30th, & 3rd, 6th Decr. respectively.	300 „
47	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fateh-al-din ...	„ 29th ...	Decr. 3rd ...	150 „
48	*Patiala Akhbár* ...	Patiala ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rikhi Kesh ..	„ 28th ...	„ „ ...	300 „
49	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Rae Ganeshi Lal ..	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	50 „
50	*Rafáh-i-Ám* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Divan Chand ...	„ 26th & 5th Decr.	Novr. 30th & 6th Decr. respectively.	600 „
51	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Nadir Ali Shah ...	Decr. 1st ...	Decr. 4th ...	517 „
52	*Rohilkhand Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Bishan Sarup ...	Octr. 22nd & 29th	„ 3rd ...	110 „
53	*Sabha Kapurthala* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sharf-al-din ...	Decr. 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	...
54	*Sádiq-al-Akhbár* ...	Bahawalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdul Quds ...	„ 1st ...	„ „ ...	455 „

55	*Safir-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das ...	Novr. 30th ...	„ 2nd ...	150	-
56	*Sajjan Ktrti Sudhakar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Banshi Dhar ...	„ 28th ...	„ „ ...	225	„
57	*Shola-i-Tár* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Haidar Ali ...	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	325	„
58	*Tahzib-al-Akhlág* ...	Aligarh ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Golab Rai ...	Decr. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	94	„
59	*Victoria Paper* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Gyan Chand ...	Novr. 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th, & 30th & 1st Decr. respectivey.	Novr. 30th, 30th, & 4th, 4th, 6th, 6th, Decr., respectively.	900	„
60	*Vritt Dhara* ...	Dhar ...	Marathi ...	Weekly ...	Hari Bhaskar ...	„ 28th ...	Decr. 2nd ...	125	„

ALLAHABAD,
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